(Continued from page one.)

were scattered all over the country, and with the unburied dead in front of the lines filled the air with a sickening

In the six weeks since crossing the the cattle driven along behind the army. These became very thin from the continual movement and the lack of forage in that exhausted country, so that the beef was of the poorest possible character. The region was naturally malarious, and this miasmic condition was intensified by the lack of ordinary police regulations in camps of great bodies of men. Everyone was so intent upon destroying the enemy that camp regime received no attention. It was not surprising, therefore, that malaria fastened itself upon the bodies of the men exhausted by their terrible weeks of marching and fighting, and soon the sick became so numerous as weeks of marching and fighting, and soon the sick became so numerous as to demand attention. A brief rest was



VIEW ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE REBEL WORKS.

"Once on the south side of the James

River I can cut off all sources of sup-

Preparing to Cross the James.

The decision of Gen. Grant to take

with the frequent assertions made as to Lee's wonderful mercy and magnanimity. Gen. Grant's note read:

"Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864. "Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confed-

erate Army: "It is reported to me that there are wounded men, probably of both armies, be lost to him also. Should Hunter not now lying exposed and suffering be-succeed, I will still make the effort to parties, you may propose for meeting the end desired will be accepted by me,

'U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General." To this Gen. Lee replied that he feared such an arrangement would lead to misunderstanding. He suggested that when either party wished to remove their dead and wounded a flag of truce be sent. To this Gen. Grant answered:

"Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864. *Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

Your communication of yesterday's date is received. I will send imme-diately, as you propose, to collect the dead and wounded between the lines of the two armies, and will also instructhat you be allowed to do the same. propose that the time for doing this be between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m. to-day. I will direct all parties going out to bear a white flag, and not to attempt to go beyond where we have dead or wounded, and not beyond or on ground occupied by your troops. U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

Lee's reply was a refusal to consento the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded in this way, adding that any parties so sent out by Grant would be turned back by his direction. He again suggested the flag of truce. To this Gen. Grant answered:

"Cold Harbor Va June 6 1864 "Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

"The knowledge that wounded mer are now suffering from want of attention between the two armies compal me to ask a suspension of host for sufficient time to collect them in, say, two hours. Permit me to say that the hours you may fix upon for this will be agreeable to me, and the same

plan of getting south of the James and cutting off all approaches to Richmond from the rest of the Southern Confederacy. Halleck was anxious to keep Grant on the north side of the James, muda Hundred. Hunter, who had suc-ceeded Sigel, had moved up the Valley seeded Sigei, had moved up the valley and struck Gen. Jones's force at Pied-mont, about 10 miles northeast of Staunton. Jones was killed, his troops badly worsted, with a loss of 1,500 men

for supplying his army, Gen. Grant re-plied, giving the most military reasons why this was not the correct policy: "Cold Harbor, June 5.

"Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.: "A full survey of all the ground sat isfies me that it would be impracticable Rapidan rations had been scanty, and to hold a line northeast of Richmond fresh meat had to be obtained from that would protect the Fredericksburg the cattle driven along behind the Railroad to enable us to use that road

armies they now have. They act pure-ly on the defensive behind breastworks

the war after all hopes of success had vanished from the minds of the military leaders.
So far in the campaign the Army of

the Potomac had kept in close touch with the Army of Northern Virginia, and was most of the time directly beproximity to it that if the latter had started Washingtonward the Army of its heels, and the destruction of the Confederate force certain. For even Confederate force certain. For exam-ple, nothing would have pleased Gen. Grant better at Cold Harbor than to have had Lee slip past his flank, as he had slipped past McClellan's, Hooker's Meade's and started for Washington. The complete destruction of the Army of Northern Virginia would have

Orange Court House.

Now Grant was to absolutely leave the Army of Northern Virginia and turn it loose to do its worst.

Editor National Tribune: I have the rishman'e affection for a fight. I have never had the entrancing joy of being in a battle line myself on the tented

ply to the enemy except what is fur-nished by the canal. If Hunter suc-ceeds in reaching Lynchburg, that will

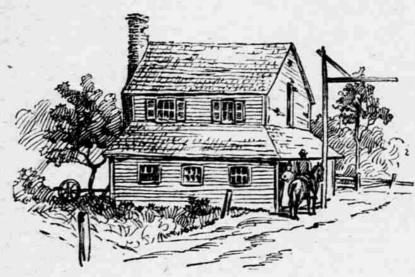
taken to clean up the camps, and the ordinary police regulations were put in force. Great quantities of fresh vegetables were brought up from White House, better meat and better cooking soon followed, so that, happily, the ravages of disease were stayed, but not until Medical Director McParlin had sent 3,000 sick back to Washington.

Grant's Humane Proposition.

For reasons which seemed sufficient to him, Gen. Grant did not ask Gen. Lee for a flag of truce until the aftermoth of he conting near to City Point or by going to the mouth of the Chickahominy and marching near to City Point or by going to the mouth of the Chickahominy and the morth side and crossing there. To provide for this last and most possible with a reception entirely consistent with the frequent assertions made as to Lee's wonderful mercy and magnanility. Gen. Grant's note read:

"I will continue to hold substantially the protonal down occupied by the Army of the Army of the Potomac, taking advantage of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will tell the story of a lonely grave I will will will will advantage of trail in 1891. I was then employed as a cowboy at a noted cow ranch on the sent west to destroy the Virginia Central in 1891. I was then employed as a cowboy at a noted cow ranch on the sent west will in 1891. I will "Bennett Tribett. 11th Ohio Cav., Died 1st April, 1862."

Trooper Tribett was probably doing guard duty in the neighborhood. The Comrade Pettit, of the 147th Pa., gave district was during the trek of the Caliwounded men, probably of both armies, now lying exposed and suffering between the lines occupied respectively the two armies. Humanity would district that some provision should be to provide against such harddictate that some provision should be made to provide against such hardships. I would propose, therefore, that seems to be that the rebels can protect themselves only by strong intrenchell the party be authorized to send to any point between the pickets or skir field of the pickets of the seem to be that the rebels can protect the time of my visit slient witnesses, in the Indians found an ideal ambuscade, and all around were yet to be found at all around were yet to be found at laround were yet to be found a ing.-Joseph Magill Basin Wvo.



THE TAVERN AT NEW COLD HARBOR.

will be agreeable to me, and the same privilege will be extended to such parties as you may wish to send out on the same duty without further application.

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

"To agreeable to me, and the same privilege will be extended to such parties of trains, ambulances and droves shoot that man who was sentenced to be shot for killing a comrade." He said: "Report to Adj't Robb at guard mountainer of difficulties, or narrow roads thru tangled swamps, where a small force the array. However, I got my gun to go and by orders of Capt. Scott I wentenced to be shot for killing a comrade." He said: "Report to Adj't Robb at guard mountainer of difficulties, or narrow roads thru tangled swamps, where a small force to array. However, I got my gun to go and by orders of Capt. Scott I wentenced to be shot for killing a comrade." He said: "Report to Adj't Robb at guard mountainer of difficulties, or narrow roads thru tangled swamps, where a small force to array. However, I got my gun to go and by orders of Capt. Scott I wentenced to be shot for killing a comrade." He said: "Report to Adj't Robb at guard mountainer." I was slow putting myself in batter of the array. However, I got my gun to go and by orders of Capt. Scott I wentenced to be shot for killing a comrade." He said: "Report to Adj't Robb at guard mountainer." I was slow putting myself in batter of the array and the array are a small force the array are a small force the array are a small force the array and the array are a small force the ence for 48 hours before he would give his sanction, and it is a particularly pathetic commentary that our searching parties found only two of the wounded alive who had survived those five awful days of heat, lack of water and food and the deadly gangrene which set in upon their undressed woundes.

Grant's Problems.

Grant's Problems.

Grant adhered to his original plan of getting south of the James and cutting off all approaches to Richmond for disasters to the Union arms.

The quick perception and boldness of the foundation of the same control of the same control of the fert, and did not join the division until the battle was wake the reserve, in order that they might share the honor. Late in the office heat in the office heat in the office heat in the division until the battle was supposed of Armstrong's, Furgerson's and the victory won.

I concluded my orders required me of the division until the battle was over and the victory won.

I concluded my orders required me once thought the Johnnies were upon us of march of the division until the battle was officer and the victory won.

I concluded my orders required me of the division, and I did so. We had gathered as battery of artillarly in the follow the line of march of the division until the battle was officer and the victory won.

I concluded my orders required me of the division, and I did so. We had gathered as battery of a concurbing the force across the route pursued by a once thought the Johnnies were upon to force across the route pursued by a soft heat in the officer and the victory won.

I concluded my orders required me to follow the line of march of the division until the entmy cond.

I did so. We had gathered as the victory won.

I did so. We had gathered as the victory won.

I was necessary with the full knowledge of the country won.

I was necessary with a bear of the division until the entmy cond with the full knowledge of the country wo The quick perception and boldness of 22d Ky., Smoky Valley, Ky. action which had characterized Lee so far in the campaign, and by which he

so as to cover Washington. Grant had reason for continuing his siege operations, as even if not prosecuted to the seems to have deserted him. His agend, they would hold Lee in place and pressiveness certainly had, and possi-prevent him detaching to crush either bly the imminent danger of losing Lynchburg contributed largely toward nail squarely on the head about Union

Patriots, Not Mercenaries, nail squarely on the head about Union Lynchburg contributed largely toward unnerving him. The capture of Lynchburg would go far in the direction of sively that they were not engaged coolspelling ruin to the defense of Rich- ing coffee. History in a general way and Lynchburg must be saved pays tribute to the valor and patriot-

ESTING ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

Many New and Hitherto Unpublished Stories of the Great Struggle in Northern Georgia,

This batch of characteristic sketches

ways obeyed by veteran troops—and annoy the enemy as much as possible while the main lines advanced. We found the space between their picket line and main line of works perhaps delivering my prisoners at corps head-50 yards. The underbrush was tied quarters I was relieved and very glad together in such a manner that it was impossible to double-quick. About 25 vards from the works an abatis of the boughs of large trees, trimmed and pointed and staked to the ground as securely as wooden stakes could make them. Between this and the main line was their principal abatis, consisting of well-made scheve de freeze, which a farmer boy described that day as 'a stalk-rake with teeth both ways.' All of which many of the men passed, and gave up their lives in an effort to ac-

omplish the impossible.
"It is not my place to say why the assault failed. All the commanding officers have given their reports. Let their verdict stand. I have never seen a history that does justice to what was accomplished after the assault. The main line of assault, as soon as repulsed, began to fortify their positions. The skirmishers and some from the main line remaining between the lines maintained as destructive a fire as possible, until the former had crude works affording considerable protection, and then left their positions as best they could, some to give up their lives in the effort, while others remained till

darkness made retreat less hazardous. "The 52d Ohio and 22d Ind. of the Third Brigade, Col. Daniel McCook's, actually built their works but 27 yards in front of the rebel works, which were manned with as good soldlers as the world ever saw. The left of the 98th Ohio, which we relieved on the 30th, was 35 yards from the enemy, and we maintained a picket post in our froniy 20 yards from the rebel line. remember no armistice to care for th wounded. They remained until night. On the 29th there was an armistice to bury the dead, whose putrid bodies were infecting the atmosphere."

Wounding a Young Lady.

W. W. Ewing, Co. A, 85th Ind., Pierre, S. D., writes:
"In The National Tribune of April 7

County, O., writes: "While lying before Atlanta in 1864 pits were in such close proximity to of the Sixteenth Corps went thru with the rebels that we had to go on picket after dark. Aug. 20 I had to remain not the Fourth Division of the Fifin the rifle pits all night and all the tenth Corps? Who commanded it on next day. About 3 o'clock I became the march to the sea if Corse did not?" very tired, and crawled out of the pits to stretch my limbs in the shade of a tree, it being very hot, and while there the thought struck me that perhaps was too much exposed to the rebel sharpshooters, so I got down into the pit again. I had no sooner gotten down when a bullet went into the ground exactly where I had been lying. I somewhat doubted that Kilpatrick liad I remained there a second longer I would have been shot."

At Peach Tree Creek.

Joseph B. Newbury, Sergeant, Co. I, 79th Ohio, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., writes:
"On July 19 the Fourth Corps and

Fourteenth Corps and the First and Second Divisions of the Twentieth Corps crossed Peach Tree Creek to the castern side and formed lines, while the Third Division of the Twentieth "We had sacked and destroyed the" Corps remained in camp some six miles or more from the battlefield. On the morning of the 20th I was ordered to

count of the heat, and came to the creek about 11 a.m. We crossed, and the valley beyond was from 260 to 400 yards wide and was covered with growing corn. We found a spring and a shady place, and halted for dinner. After eating I went up on a hill near the right flank of the Fourth Corps, and, looking down the valley, caught sight of our headquarters flag. I gathered my men, and we got there as ered my men, and we got there as quickly as we could. It was now about p. m., and there was a rapid skirmish on the ridge on the east side and our division in line of battle at its base. Chaplain Stillwell told me that Billy Bauer, our Colonel's Orderly, had just been killed, shot thru the head. I sent trouble the men that I had gathered to their commands, and then, as bullets were affixing around us, I was ordered to take himself at the head of his brigade, the

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN the roads leading back to Washington which led the Confederacy to pursue INCIDENTS OF THE EVER-INTER- my position where I could see the thunderous wave of men and horses whole line of our division as it charged that threatened to engulf them. In an up the ridge, and the battle roar began at about 4 o'clock p. m.
"A short time afterward a fine young soldier of Co. C, for whose father I had

> After Assault at Kenesaw.
>
> Henry C. Pratt, Sergeant, Co., G., 34th
>
> North Co., G., 34th
>
> and the shouts of victory came loud across the valley to where I was standing. I now turned my attention to my Ill., Virginia, Ill., writes:
>
> The 24th Ill. led the advance for the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, with Cos. A and B orders to take them down into the valley and quarter them for the night. Fourteenth Corps, with Cos. A and B orders to take them down into the in advance, followed closely by Cos. F valley and quarter them for the night. been a question of only a few days, and possibly would have occurred before the army reached its old range around Orange Court House.
>
> In advance, followed closery by Cos. F and G, deployed as skirmishers, at close the army reached its old range around Orange Court House.
>
> In advance, followed closery by Cos. F and Q, deployed as skirmishers, at close the first doing so, as I was spreading order, to cover the brigade front of two regiments. As I remember them, two regiments. As I remember them, the 113th and 98th Ohio, with the 78th the foot and tore the heel off.
>
> Where the dead were related to the first doing so, as I was spreading to the first doing so the first doi the 113th and 98th Ohio, with the 78th Ill. and 121st Ohio in support, the 108th Ohio having been detached a few days before. The orders as read to the skirmish companies to take our places in the works of the troops occupying the trenches in front of the point to be assaulted; at a given signal to lean the works and 12th our men had gathered. The cause of such a difference in loss was that works and 12th our men had gathered. The cause of such a difference in loss was that works and 12th our men had gathered. The cause of such a difference in loss was that works and 12th our men had gathered. The cause of such a difference in loss was that the same of such a difference in loss was that works and 12th our men had gathered. renches in front of the point to be Gen. Hood sent his lines three or four seaulted; at a given signal to leap the lines deep in the charge, and six comorks and dash for the enemy's picket panies of 105th Ill. were armed with works and dash for the enemy's picket panies of 165th Ill. were armed with line. This was promptly done. I do not think many of the rebels were captured and none were killed, for we prisoner told me that they learned of the gap in our lines on the morning the gap in our lines on the morning of the 20th, and thought they would come out thru it and swing and gather a few Acorns (the badge of the Fourteenth Corps), but when they came to the gap they saw instead the Stars (badge) of the Twentieth Corps. After

to have a rest." The 68th Ohio at Atlanta.

Lay W. Richardson, Sergeant, Co. F, 14th Ohio, Defiance, O., writes: "The Atlanta campaign and the part taken in it by the old Army of the Tennessee, and the Seventeenth Corps in particular, on July 22, 1864, as given in The National Tribune, made very in teresting reading for me, and recalled vividly and clearly many of the inci-dents and details of hand-to-hand encounters to which I was an eye-witness. The courage and bravery of the men of Gen. Leggett's Division, where Gen. Hood found a weak place in our line, and where he seemed particularly anxious to introduce his pet and tried Texas Division, was marked. He had but one division from the Eastern or Virginia Army when he took the place

of Johnston. "These Texas men were fighters and so was Hood. These Texas men of Hood's old division were the men that shot Gen. McPherson, and at the same time and nearly the same place captured Col. R. K. Scott, of my own, the 68th Ohio, when they made the dash on Leggett's Division. Our division found it must get down to business. In several places on our line hand-tohand fights saved our bacon and hard-tack, as well as our line of works, which was of most importance. We fought first on one side and then on the other side, for as an actual fact ome of Hood's Texas men did get in

"It was in this mix-up and muddle of the fight that I well remember and witnessed the heroic action of the old Captain of the 78th Ohio, who slashed Hood's Texas men over the head with his sword when he made an effort to seize the flag of the 78th Ohio, floating from the works in front of his regiment

regiment.
"At the battle of July 22, in John
McElroy's History, he refers to and
gave names of men in my own division
(Leggett's, of the Seventeenth Corps)

The decision of Gen. Grant to take the Army of the Potomac on a swift march to join Butler on the south side of the James was pregnant with possibilities and consequences. The march, even in an open, casy country, would even in an open, casy country, would have been a giant stride for such an and cartridge box and report to Adj't harmy with its mass of impedimenta, its army with its mass of impedimenta, its army in the Army of the Potomac on a swift the Potomac on a swift the Potomac on a swift the Datteron Harbor by five colored men. The historian says Sherman's army remained in Savannah about a month, and the credit goes with the right wing for the occupation of South Carolina side the battle of Allatoona? You say: the battle of Allatoo A Lucky Move.

Ira S. Owens, Union, Montgomery answer to Gen. French's demand to "Later surrender at Allatoona, Gen. Corse signs: 'Headquarters, Fourth Division, had a peculiar experience. The rifle Fifteenth Corps.' The Second Division

Minty and Kilpatrick.

John H. Cosart, Co. I, 4th Mich. Lyons, N. Y., writes:
"In The National Tribune history of the Atlanta campaign it was stated that Sherman was not satisfied with the cavomewhat doubted that Kilpatrick had accomplished all that he claimed. This was very natural in view of the Mc-Cook and Stoneman raids and his ability to hear the whistles of locomotives going in and out of Atlanta.
"I was Sergeant of Co. I, 4th Mich.

Cav., and took part in the Kilpatrick raid; was dismounted in the charge, and captured on the field at Lovejoy

we had sacked and destroyed the live had sacked and destroyed the live had sacked and destroyed the live had sacked and rublic property at Jones. railroad and public property at Jonesboro the night before, including the court house, three miles of railroad morning of the 20th I was ordered to take 15 men and a Corporal and follow the line of march of the division by rail, and after building bright campbeau the batteries and ammunition was we moved away from there and the batteries and ammunition was the batteries and ammunities are the batteries and ammunition was the batteries and ammunition was the batteries and ammunition was the batteries and ammunities are the batteries an "U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

Lee agreed to this, but by the time tangled swamps, where a small force he did so 48 hours had elapsed, and when our parties were sent out they found but two of the wounded living. It may be that stern military necessity place itself across the right of the sance for 48 hours before he would give his sanction, and it is a particularly and the full knowledge of the country with the full knowledge of the country his sanction, and it is a particularly as a small force tangled swamps, where a small processity and should be array. However, I got my full who might fall out of ranks.

"It was a very hot day, and as the opicited with my company. How glad was some protection. We had advanced several miles, and the battle was advanced several miles, and the battle was force to the force and when who most tangle was fount for the array. However, I got my fu

your way out or surrender.' Kilpatrick blankety-blanked, and said: 'We do not surrender! Colonel, form your brigade in three columns of attack, and we will cut our way out.' The brigade was formed, with the 7th Pa. on the right. 4th Mich. in center and 4th Regulars on the left. Long's Brigade was to follow us thru, but for some reason was delayed and came thru without much

"A report to a Cincinnati paper from mont, about 10 miles northeast of Richmond, control

specific at received mont, about 10 miles northeast of Richmond, control

specific and structure. The other bold feature.

Another Bold Feature.

Another Bold Feature.

Another Bold Feature of this movement of the most important was this that Lee detached with the state leader was free to do that thing of Breckinridge with his troops to hurry to the rescue of Lynchburg, and Early to the rescue of Lynchburg and Early to the care that had been cappaigned the feature.

Another Bold Lynchburg and fails to the valor and patriotism. The sale and featless Minity drew his a few prisoners that had been cappaigned and that the business as a civiliant part to the uniform, earlied to the uniform, earlied to the Leaf an

instant all was confusion. It was, all admit, one of the finest charges of the "A short time afterward a fine young war. Fully 100 men fell under the keen soldier of Co. C, for whose father I had built a water sawmill in Clinton Counding of Minty and his command is on every ty, O., in 1848, came near to me with-

ty, O., in 1848, came near to me and out either gun or equipments and turned to look at the fight. Before he had stood there a minute a builet had stood there a minute a builet rebuild the road about as fast as it could be destroyed in the vicinity of Atlanta. Their rolling mills were there, and they seemed to have plenty of ties somewhere. The short line of road into and from Atlanta allowed them to mass heavy forces much quicker than we could. Hence the cavairy raids were not very effective."

Bridging the Chattahoochee.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan "In a late issue of The National Trib-

une a correspondent expresses his as-tonishment at the entrance of a railroad train into Atlanta soon after its occupation, knowing that the bridge over the Chattahoochee was destroyed. The Construction Corps, whose duty it was to repair and build railroads and bridges as fast as Sherman advanced. was as perfect an organization as any other part of Sherman's army. It consisted of about 75 trackmen and me-"The length of this bridge was 769

feet, and it was 80 feet high. We felled timber on both sides, and, commencing timber on both sides, and, commencing at both ends, erected sections of bents. On this section another was placed, and as fast as it was in position a rod-man stood on the cap and gave me the reading (I stood behind the instrument on the west bank), from which I gave the builders the length of the top section, they sawing the four lengths or legs of the bent accordingly and placing it. The stringers were then stretched, ties placed and rails laid. On the third day at noon the top section met in the center, a piece of timber was thrown across and the writer was the first to cross, just two and one-half days from commencement.

"When Sherman left Atlanta we went to Baltimore, where we loaded on the steamship Baltic, and went down the coast, embarked at Morehead City, N. C., where we built additional wharfing and terminal facilities and put in order the road to Newbern, Goldsboro and Raleigh, when the circuit was completed and we were again with Sherman, ready to build his bread line wherever he went."

J. B. RIDGE,

Prominent Brooklyn

Letter any way you deem advisable.

The Cedar Hill Sanifration. The Cedar Hill Sanifarium Treatment for Cancer, is not a new, untried discovery, but a address today, and learn how to treat your-self in the privacy of your own home without read address today, and learn how to treat your-self in the privacy of your own home without read discovery, but a dargement for Cancer, is not a new, untried discovery, but a darging The Cedar Hill Sanifarium is one of the finests and put in order to accordingly and placing it. The stringers were then streated the privacy of your own home without read address today, and learn how to treat your-self in the privacy of your own home without self in the privacy of your own home without read address today, and learn how to treat your-self in the privacy of your own home without read address today, and learn how to treat your self in the privacy of your own home without read address today, and learn how to treat your self in the privacy of your own hom

ed and we were again with Sherman, ready to build his bread line wherever he went."

eine, Wis., writes:
"I was a camp follower in Sherman's fight our former masters, consequently we went into the army in most every capacity except being soldiers. I was a servant of Lieut. Nelson, 15th Wis. needed, I kept up pratty close to the fir-ing line during the battle. He said I could take a gun belonging to one of the sick men and fight the rebels with him. I replied that as long as Uncle Sam would not take me as a soldier I would not fight. I talked to an Ohio soldier boy of about my own age as to how he felt in a fight. He said that he felt a little shaky at first, but after he had been under fire a little while that he did not care a ——.

"No I decided not to take any chance of getting killed or wounded by fighting in the ranks unless I could get the ments was mustered out July 8, 1865. "At the battle of July 22, in John declinoy's History, he refers to and save names of men in my own division an account of the wounding of a young lady are a fine-feed out of the wounding of a young lady are a fine-feed out of the wounding of a young lady at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Now, that young lady was a fine-feed out of the wounding of a young lady was a fine-feed of bravery, men that I think it was occar Thompson, ran a slissy, as the position on the line he occupied when wounded would indicate.

"While we would not disparage the gallantry of the grand old Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, Ottalantry of the grand old Second Division, yet history truly states that Atlanta surrendered to the Third Division had the credit of being the first. Into Savannah. They started to cross the Savannah River on New Year's Day, 1865, and the Second Brigade was landed on the South Carolina side the next day on the boat that had been from the same credit as a white solder. One day Lieut. Nelson, of Co. G. 15th Wis., the same credit as a white solder. One day Lieut. Nelson, of Co. G. 15th Wis., that young lady was a fine-feed of beyong that were awarded medals of gold and sliver for deeds of bravery, men that I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a fine of the bosy of his company, I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a the Were awarded in the ranks unless I could get the same credit as a white solder. One of the expiration of its term of service on the same credit as a white solder. One of the bosy of his company, I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a fine out two enlist and one of the bosy of his company, I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a the Were awarded medals of gold and sliver for deeds of bravery, men that I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a fine of the line into solder. One of the bosy of his company, I think it was Oscar Thompson, ran a fine of the line into solder. One of the bosy of his company, I think it was Oscar Thompson

I am glad to know that when you black face down there in most every case he was your friend; and I am still more glad that I had a hand in helping your dear old boys in blue in breaking the chain that bound us black boys."

The 107th III. Editor National Tribune: Please give little history of the 107th Ill.—H. L. lubbart, Sadorus, Ill.

Springfield Sept. 4, 1862, and mustered the 65th Ill. It was commanded by out June 30, 1865. It was commanded Col. Thos. J. Henderson all thru its serby Col. Thomas Snell, resigned Dec. 13. by Col. Thomas Snell, resigned Dec. 13.
1862, succeeded by Col. Joseph J. Kelley, resigned Dec. 7, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Lowry, died of wounds received in action Jan. 1, 1865, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Milholland, in command at time of muster-out. It belonged to Ruger's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost 20 muster-out. It belonged to Ruger's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost 20 for Scowhegan, Me., has indersed John willed and 122 from disease at a Following Convergence of Convergence of Scowhegan, Me., has indersed John Milled and 122 from disease at a Following Convergence of Scowhegan, Me., has indersed John Milled and 122 from disease at a Following Convergence of Scowhegan, Me., has indersed John Milled and 122 from disease at a Following Convergence of Scowhegan, Me., has indersed John Milled and Index Scowhegan, Me., has indered John Milled And Index Scowhegan, Me., has indexed John Milled And Index Scowhegan, Me., has index

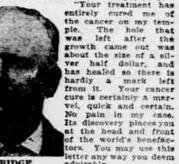
The 80th Ohio. Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 30th Ohio, and I would like to hear from any of my old

comrades of Co. I.—Rev. Alpheus B. Day, Linesville, Pa.

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Only a Camp Follower.

P. D. Thomas, 15th U. S. C. T., Rait joined Pope at Warrenton Junction.
At South Mountain it lost 17 killed and
53 wounded; at Antietam, 13 killed, 49 wounded and 18 missing, both Sergeants being killed. The regiment Atlanta campaign. Uncle Sam would not take us black boys as soldiers in the first part of the war. Some Congressmen and others said we would not Vicksburg it lost six killed, 43 wounded vicksburg it lost six killed, 43 wounded to the same consequently. and two missing. It fought in the Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman to the sea. The 30th belonged In order to render him assistance if to Blair's Division, Fifteenth Corps, and lost 128 killed and 149 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 473 .- Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: I never see anything about my old battery, the 6th Ind'p't N. Y. L. A.—Geo. F. Mann, Providence, R. I., 181 Canal street.

The 6th Battery, N. Y. L. A., was organized at New York City June 15,

This regiment, known as the 4th Tenn., was organized from March to November, 1862. The field and staff and Cos. A. B. C. D. E and F were mustered out in March and April, 1865, bathing his brother's head, who was unconscious. He was struck by a piece of shell.

"Later on Uncle Sam decided to take us black boys as soldiers, and I went in the army. He gave me a suit of blue and a musket, and I felt like a new man, and I was. I have the gun yet. I am glad to know that when you say Editor National Tribune. Editor National Tribune.

The 112th III.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give an account of the doings of the 112th Ill.?—Charles Hall, Kelso, Wash.

The 112th Ill. was organized at Peoria Sept. 20, 1862. Those whose terms would have expired previous to Oct. 1865, were mustered out June 20, 1865, The 167th Ill. was organized at and the other members transferred to vice, belonged to Cox's Division, Twen-ty-third Corps, and lost 80 killed and

of Scowhegan, Me., has indorsed John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Sewell W. Smith, Major

The most valuable result of 29 years' work at Civil Engineering in the Tropics was the The 30th Ohio, one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Columbus in August, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out Aug. 13, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Hugh Ewing and Theodore Jones in succession. The first year of its service was spent in West Virginia, where it was engaged in several minor affairs with the enemy. In August, 1862,

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